

Annapolis, Jan. 6, '90. fren used ST. The and find it a good Maiment. ELIHU E. JACKSON,

Cov. of Md. REST.









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JUDICIOUS NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.



THOMAS



the Coast States, and have ical information on





THOMAS



45-47-49 Randolph-st.,

A STRANGE GIRL

A Wild Battle With the Indians and a Prisoner.

WEIRD, BEAUTIFUL, GLOOMY.

Battling Like a Trojan Over the Body of Her Lover-With a Wild Scream Ske Leaped to Her Death.

Special to the Gazette.

Kansas Cirv, Mo., April 4.—A few days ago a group of men were sitting around a fire in the waiting room of one of the cable ads and the conversation turned upon the cent heavy floods of the Gila and Colorado vers. One of the men who had a soldierly arance, was a deeply interested listener to conversation and he began to shift isily as the talk proceeded as if he too, had a story to tell. He was John Lawler and was merly a trouper in the Sixth cavalry ving served several years in the distric-Arizona. At last he told the following

n the Southwest has reminded me of a

of the war with the renegade bands that fied from the agencies and for a long time subsisted on the cuttle of the defenseless settlers, in spite of all our efforts to subdue m. My troop, part of the Sixth cavalry, or Col. Eugene A. Carr, was then oned at Fert Thomas, a post on the river, the stream which has been a so much damage of late. We were in the limits of the great San Carlos or and in a mettion to obtain imthey and in a position to obtain im-diate and reliable information of the venuents of the indians, yet in spite of r dillicence they stole away and began the de depredations that cost so many and such a vast amount of the skillful guidance of

t in the rear while the main com k and for the first day saw no trace of renemy, but as we were about to go into up on the evening of the second, the ad ace guard came in and reported a body of a of rest for the troopers was abando and steps taken at once to ascertain the exration and strength of the band.

with a small detachment who were in with a small detachment who were in-structed to develop the position of the in-dians, but in no case to bring on an enjage-ment until it was definitely known how many there were of them. We were under the immedate command of Lieut Curtis, one of the most during and accommissed officers of the service. He disposed of his little band of skirmishers and, with the night fast coming on, stole upon the Indians who were yet unaware of our approach. were yet unaware of our appr We were marching under the shadow of woods when we suddenly came to the treme edge and as suddenly drew back We had accomplished the ching the very limits of their at without disclosing our presto attack them, believing that in the fast at \$1, approaching darkness our inferiority of numbers would not be noticed. The little de nearest drawn up in lin verd, rifles were unslung, pistols loosened? abers drawn, and, with a wild hurrah, we upon them, firing as we rode madly. In the

PREST SHOCK OF THEIR SURPRISE the Indians tumbed over each other trying to escape from the rain of bullets we sent to their midst, but as we charged through amp they railled and under the leader-of a young chief, made a determined d, forcing us to use the steel as we re stand, forcing us to use the steel as we re-turned. As we cut our way back I saw this chief run toward the woods, throw up his hands and fail to the ground. The war-riors when their leader fell, took to the hills, and, crouching behind the rocks, com-menced a damaging fire. Our fellows took to the woods and made preparations to re-treat upon the main column, when we were startled at a shot that was fired almost in our faces. Lieut, Curtis' can was sent fiv-

startled at a shot that was fired almost in our faces. Lacut, Curtis' cap was sent flying into the air cut in two places.

As I SPRANG FROM MY BORSE

I saw a girl standing astride the body of the dead cheef, armed with a Winchester which she was in the act of firing again. I threw the rifle usude and grappled the girl who fought with great fury, uttering a strange cry. Finally she was bound and taken up by one of the men and carried to the rear. We were successful in rejoining the main body, and in the great struggle of the lava beds I lost sight of our prisoner. Afterthe conclusion of the campaign I was sent to beds I lest sight of our prisence. After the conclusion of the campaign I was sent to Fort Yuma, where the concluding incidents of my story took place. The strange history and still stranger end of the beautiful Cochina, for that was the name she was known by, lends a very romantic coloring to the desperate fight she made over the remains of the dead chief at the battle at the foot of the laca beds.

"Cochina was not an Indian girl, but was the child of a Spanish family of Sinalea, the northwestestern state of Mexico. She was exceptionally pretty, of a small but

was exceptionally pretty, of a small but very trim and graceful form, clear olive complexion and bright black eyes that had the soft Andalusian loveliness in them. When captured she was only about seven-teen years old, and her native beauty was but little diminished by her enforced associations with the savare Apaches. She had been taken by the Indians when a baby of three, and all her family had been killed. Her life was saved by a squaw of the chief who took a fancy to her and kept her as her

"She was given the

NAME OF COCHITA,
the diminutive of Chochise, the most
famous of the Apache chieftains. She was
tutored in the ways of the savage people,
and when taken by us combined the wildness of the antelope with the ferocity of a
tiger cat. After she was taken to Yuma
the wife of our post surgeon took charge of
her and did everything to induce her to return to civilization, but with indifferent
success. The girl was quiet enough, but success. The girl was quiet enough, but seemed to be a victim of settled melancholy. She soon remembered enough Spanish, in which language her mistress was very pro fleient, to tell all she could recollect of her early life, but as she was not more than three years old when taken from home, her

three years old when taken from home, her mind refused to recall the datalls of the massacre and her abduction.

"Enough was gleaned to indicate the truth of the sory as I have given it and the additional fact that she was in love with the chief, over whose body she made such a desperate fight. She never gave us any trouble, yet never appeared at ease. She was given

was given THE PREEDOM OF THE POST, and would wander restlessly about, eying the men with a startled and oftentimes wonderfully intent glance. She would go to the bank of the Colorado and sit for hours gazing towards the north as if pining for her lost freedom, but making no effort to reguin it.
"To the north of Fort Yuma the hill

of the Colorado is reached and the regions of eternal snow are encountered. The fort is situated on the banks of the Colorado, almost at the mouth of the Gila. The banks are sufficiently high on the west to prevent any overflow, while away to the south they sink into the valley that opens into the Gulf of California. At a short distance above the fort these banks are some fifty feet above the water, which boils in constant eddies below, flowing with a rapidity un-known in the rivers of the East. Naviga-tion is almost impossible, as the fall is some \$600 feet in 400 miles. The mountains to 8000 feet in 400 miles. The mountains to the north are broken and irregular, and frequent crags jut out over the water of the

"One day about five months after the advent of the strange combination of wildness and beauty,

COCHITA WAS MISSED from the fort, and with others I was de-tailed to find and bring her back. As I had seen her frequently near the river I be-came possessed of the idea that we would find her ensconsed in some of the small caverns in the rocks at its edge. I at once set out up the river bank, keeping a sharp lookout for the girl, but at first failed to discover any trace of her. "When almost ready to give it up and re-port my lack of success I thought I heard a

VOICE SINGING A WEIRD, monotonous air. Glancing in the direction whence the sound came I was horrified to see the object of my search standing on the oater surface of a crag which overhung the river. Her long hair was streaming in the wind, her face turned toward the north, and with her arms extended at full length she was crooning a wild song which oc-casonally broke out into an awful cry of agony and regret. Fearing to alarm her I sat motionless on my horse waiting for the end to come. Suddenly she threw her arms in the air and, with the most appalling shriek I ever heard, sprang from the rock and was dashed to pieces in the rapids be-low, her delicate body disappearing in the angry waters as they swept remorselessly to the ocean. No trace of the singular creature was ever found and but little was known of her people, who were supposed to

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good mixed stock cattle, Western Texas. be delivered at will be made for calves of pres-

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welcomes. Our advertisers, who know a good thing when they see it, and therefore advertise in THE GAZUTTE, will, if you call upon them, bid you CAED MILLE FAILTHE.

THE WAY TO WEALTH lies through industry and advertising. First get a good thing and then ADVERTISE IN THE GAZETTE.

NERO FIDDLED while Rome was burning, and the senate, in the year 6s, A.D., declared him to be the enemy o He ended his which is just ADVERTOR IN THE GAZETTE.

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THE MOON OF MAHOMET arose, so also did it set, but the way Mahomet's moon set was

IN THE GAZETTE.

not a circumstance to the man-ner in which the hopes of men will set if they fail to advertise in papers of large circulation like THE GAZETTE.

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BANKS MAY FAIL and cashlers run away, but THE GAZETTE will continue as of yore, to be read by everybody whose trade is worth having. If you want to reach this class of the community ADVERTISE IN THE GAZETTE

None but ten years' old

WHAT RAYS PAINT.

Little Known Curiosities of the Photographic Art.

COLORS NO MAN EVER SAW.

Photographs on a Newspaper of Skulls--- Taking Pictures by Telescope and Microscope---Photographs of Mushrooms.

Special to the Gazette.

Washington, April 4.—Whatever may be Washington, April 4.—Whatever may be accomplished eventually in the way of reproducing colors of permanence by photography, the process for doing this newly discovered by M. Lippmann is searcely to be considered yet as more than one of the many curtosities of a marvelous art. Some day before very long, doubtless, this or other methods will be so far perfected that the taking of people's portraits with the colorings of the originals portraits with the colorings of the originals will be practicable; great paintings will be copied imperishably—though time must -though time must destroy the paintings themselves—with the camera, and the same apparatus will be utilized for making the sun himself do landscapes in the twinkling of an eye with all the tints of nature.

With relation to the ultra-red and infra With relation to the ultra-red and infra-violet, invisible to the human eye, which the French academician finds exhibited as black bands in his reproduction of the colors in the rainbow, Professor Langley, secretary of the Smithsonian institution here, has made some astonishing discov-eries recently. The ultra-red is to the left of the red end of the rainbow, while the ultra-violet is to the right of the violet end, the length of the rainbow being in this manner added to in both directions. What manner added to in both directions. What could be more interesting than these HUES UNKNOWN TO US.

BUES UNKNOWN TO US.
to which, so Professor Langley says, roses
and other flowers owe much of the exquisite beauty of their coloring. By an instrument of his own invention, inexpressibly delicare, which he calls a "bolometer,"
this famous scientist has traced the
reinhow to more than twice its visainbow to more than twice its vis-The contrivance—a thin through which a curof electricity is passed—is moved over a rainbow, cast by the sun gh a prism, registering the heat of the uden rays by the interruption of the cur-

rent. In this way it is made known that we are actually able to see but a small fraction of a rainbow. Who can tell what gorgeous colors, different from any ever beheld by man, lie concealed to his imperfect vision along the path beyond the violet and the red? It is amazing how simple and evident some inventions are, when once they are hit upon. It was the Emperor Nero who used the first eyegiass—a monocle, by the way. Ho was near-sighted, and he found that a certain big concave emeraid in his jewel collection enabled him to see with a much improved vision what went on in the circus at the gladiator shows. His notion was that the rear was much in the circus at the gladiator shows. was that the gam was magical, but there was the original presbyopic lens, if only any one had had the wit to look through it with the gaze of scientific speculation

no one did, and so it was not for fifteen centuries that spectacles were invented. To make a photograph, the most important requirement is a surface that is sen-sitive to light. You imagine that chemis-try is required to make such a surface but that is not true. The newspaper on which these words are printed has a sensitized surface. Tear off this page when you are through reading it and it will make you a very fair photographic print, if you will lay a class nearly a most limit avone it to the glass negative upon it and expose it to the on for a while.

But the negative requires skill and appa-

ratus to make, you say. Then do without it. Imagine yourself cast away upon an uninhabited island. You are an enthusiastic amateur in photography and you must MAKE PICTURES OR DESPAIR.

Happily, you have preserved your hat, your spectacles and a note book. That is a some of those in the "Swiss Family Robin on," where, it one of the family desires a monade he is sure to discover oppor tunely a lemon tree, with a field of sugar cane on the other side of a bubbling brook. Rejoicing in the abun-dant supply of materials at your command. crown of your hat and cut a strip of bark to close up the opening intended for your head. That is a camera. Next, you tear a page from your note-book, previously dried, and rub it over with some juice squeezed from flowers. Flower juice is an admira-ble sensitizing medium; a few years ago it was utilized to some extent in photography. The page thus sensitized you attach inside to the bark-back of the hat, and your pho-

to the bark-back of the fact, and your pho-tograph is soon made upon the paper, with-out the intervention of a negative But after all, this is not a fair supposi-tion. You might not have a hat, nor spec-tacles, nor yet a notebook, when you were cast upon the island. This, however, would not appear you from taking photographs. cast upon the island. This, however, would not prevent you from taking photographs. You could surely make some sort of a box with a very small hole in one side and a big leaf attached to the back. In the absence of a lens, the small hole does very well to concentrate the rays of light upon the leaf, which has, like all leaves, a sensitive surface. Thus you obtain your photograph. A smooth plank of wood has a sensitive surface, too, upon which a sun-print can be made. It is the rasin in the wood which makes the surface sensitive to light, and the same remark applies to leaves and to the newspaper tissue made to leaves and to the newspaper tissue made from seed pulp. It is worth mentioning, ne way, that a traveler in the Arctic egions could make a very respectable lens

A PIECE OF ICE. The curiosities of photography are only beginning to be discovered. Some photographs were made the other day by telescope of the statue of America—vulgarly supposed to represent the Goddess of Liberty on the dome of the capitol. Lenses were arranged in a big camera acceptable. cording to telescopic principles, and the picture, taken at a distance of a quarter of a mile, though only four inches high, were a mile, though only four inches high, were so clear in detail as to enable the people at the national museum to restore with accu-racy the mutilated original cast for the statue, actual size, which is now being set up in the center of that great institution. Some very interesting photographs have been made at the National museum here of prochames in unpressing status of growth. been made at the National museum here of mushrooms in progressive stages of growth. One series represents the development and propagation of the "fairy-ring" mushroom, respecting which so many pretty superstitions fancies are current. For centuries past it has been imagined by country folk that the rings formed by these fungi in the meadows and on the hillsides were used by fairy dancing parties. The circles enclosed, bare of vegetation, suggested a trainpling by merry little feet, while it was supposed that the ring of mushrooms round about afforded seats to the sprightly revellers. But that the ring of mushrooms round about atforded seats to the sprightly revellers. But
science has shown that this pleturesque notion is all a delusion, and that the fairy
rings are formed in a very commonplace
manner. Each ring is begun with a single
mushroom, which, when it decays, is replaced by a number of little ones. The
latter multiply rapidly, and the exhaustion
of the nutritive material in the soil causes
those in the middle to die out for want of
sustenance, so that the outside ones graduthose in the middle to die out for want or sustenance, so that the outside ones gradu-ally spread outward until a ring of them is formed perhaps as much as four or five feet in diameter. Fairies might find a pleasant place to trip in within the circle thus made, but, alas! there is no evidence that they do, nor that they find repose be-tween the turns upon tween the turns upon
THE DAINTY LITTLE STOOLS.

Another thing which photography has been used to illustrate, by the fish commission in this instance, is the growth of the shad in the egg. At the beginning a microscopic politywog from the "milt" of a male fish makes its way into one of a myriad eggs of the female fish through a little hole in the side of the egg, and thus gives life to the germ. When this has but just been accomplished, the egg, magnified 100 times in the photograph, shows the young fish in the shape of a dark spot on one side. This dark spot in subsequent daily pictures becomes rapidly larger until it is seen to de-

velop a tail and finally to escape from the shell, together with thousands of its infant companions, ready to be planted a few days later in the water of the Potomac and other

tography recently devised is that by which a whole edition of a book is turned out au-tomatically by the camera. A single page is reproduced at a time, a clockwork device is reproduced at a time, a clockwork device being so arranged that, by the shifting of a continuous strip of paper, the negative of the page prints copy after copy, each blank being exposed for just the necessary time. In this way a simple pendulum contrivance is made to run off perhaps a thousand pages just alike, without the interference of hands. A several programs of course is hands. A separate negative, of course, is adjusted for each page, and so the whole volume is printed piecemeal,

A curious sort of composite photography has recently been tried with human skulls, of which it was attempted in this way to obtain representative types for scientific purposes. For example, a composite was purposes. For example, a composite was made of a number of murderers' skulls, in order to see if there was anything typical in their development. The same thing was tried with the skulls of savages, as well as with those of people of certain professions, the idea being to and out whether the moral nature or mental training of the man produced any definite cranial modification. So far as is known nothing was ascertained very decisive. The lighthouse board also has employed

photography lately for the purpose of find-ing out what sorts of lamps gave the great-est amount of light. Pictures were taken of the flames in order to determine the question. Copies of these are to be sent to lighthouse keepers, to show them what shape of flame, naturally depending upon the cutting of the wick, is most desirable. For some time past the microscope has been utilized in very interesting ways for greatly enlarging small objects by photography. The end of the instrument to which the eye is ordinable to the eye is ordinable to the eye. the eye is ordinarily applied is introduced into the camera's dark chamber, while a strong ray of light is thrown by a small lamp at the other end through the object glass, on which the thing to be pictured is placed, and through the tube of the microscope, thus casting the image of the object upon the sensitive plate at the back of the camera, which stands exactly in the rela-tion of the retina in the eye of an observer. In this manner small sections of rock, cut so thin as to be transparent, are pho-graphed so as to show the material which they are made up. By the same pro-cess the finest silks and linens are depicted on a greatly magnified—scale, so that they are made to look like so much coarse ma ting, their warp and woof being as plainly discornible as if they were

SO MUCH STRAW PLAITING Perhaps the most extraordinary applica-tion of photography that it is possible to mention is found in the multiform me-chanical processes used at the present day for the "eproduction of pictures. In the il-lustrating of magazines the art of woodinstrating of magazines the art of wood-cutting has been almost entirely super-seded by photo engraving in one shape or another. Until recently it was thought im-possible to reproduce in this way anything but a drawing composed of lines; but now even a painting can be copied off-hand in the shape of a cut by the simple device of placing a gauze screen between the picture and the camera, the network of the gauze breaking up the solid lights and shadows so breaking up the solid lights and shadows so as to make them reproducible. A much better way of accomplishing this, however, has been lately invented, by cutting cross-lines on the glass negative itself. Thus you flud in the newspapers of to-day most beautiful engravings of actual works of art loss which are for the property of the solid layer. done within a few hours, which would have taken the hand work nan not long ago months to turn out. Art photography is making rapid strides ah ad. The more ad-vanced workers in this line are producing results, shown at exhibitions year by year, which vie with the nainters hast execution which vie with the painters' best execution Some of them even form actual photo-graphic compositions, by combining in one picture a background with a suitable foreground from another negative, figures from still another, accessories from yet anothe

Expert Photographer Smillie of the national museum, who knows more about this granch of art than any other man in the United States, is getting together an ex-hibit which will include a picture by every photographic process ever devised, with the apparatus for making it.

In the latter half of the Sixteenth century Giovanni Baptiste Porta, a Neopolitan phydelan, invented the camera obscura, which may be said to have been THE ORIGIN OF PROTOGRAPHY.

It was simply a dark chamber, through a mall hole in which the rays of sunlight projected upon a screen within a picture of whatever was in front. The use originally made of it was to copy pictures, which, being thrown upon a screen of canvas within a closet where the artist sat, were within a closet where the artist sat, were readily gone over with paint and brush, the very colors being reproduced in the inverted image. This was almost the first application of mechanical processes to art. In 1760 a fantastic writer named De la Roche, a Frenchman, published an imaginary interview with devils, which, unknown to himself, was a marvelous prophecy. He related how he was caught up in a hurricane and deposited in the domain of ecy. He related how he was caught up in a hurricane and deposited in the domain of the genil, who initiated him into the secrets of nature. One genius he quotes as saying: "You know that rays of light reflected from bodies form pictures upon polished surfaces—for example on the retina of the eye, on water and on glass. The spirits have sought to fix these fleeting images. They have made a subtle matter by means of which a picture is formed in the twinking of an eye. They a subtle matter by means of which a picture is formed in the twinking of an eye. They coat a piece of canvas with this substance and place it in front of the object to be taken. By means of its viscous nature, the prepared canvas retains a fac-simile of the image instantaneously. Finally, the canvas is deposited in a dark press, and, when it is dry, there is a picture so perfect that no art can imitate its truthfulness."

In 1777 Scheller, the great Swedish chemist, who had studied the action of light upon chloride of silver, made a photograph, the first ever produced, of the solar spectrum by projecting the latter upon a sheet of paper dusted with silver chloride. Twenty-five years later, Davy and Wedg-

sheet of paper disted with silver chloride. Twenty-five years later, Davy and Wedgwood in England obtained an impression of the solar spectrum upon paper prepared with salts of silver, but were unable to make it permanent. In 1824 Joseph Niepce made the first permanent photograph with a plate coated with asphaltum, a resinous matter extracted from petroleum and much used at the present day for pavements. Two years later Niepcz went into partnership with Daguerre, and they continued Two years later Niepez went into partnership with Daguerre, and they continued the experiments which resulted in the daguerrotype. Among the apparatus illustrative of photographic history to be shown at the National museum before long is the first camera ever made in the United States, which was constructed here by a friend of Daguerre's, under the direction of the latter, before his process was made public. Accompanying this are two boxes of the original silver plates made for the purpose original silver plates made for the purpose,

HIS CHILDREN. My little son had a number

of bad ulcers and running sores to come on his head and body, which lasted for four years. I tried all the doctors and many edies, but the se, until I did not sores sti cover. My friends expect his that if the sores healed were conf it would m. I at length quit all othe ent and put him on Swift's and less than three

bottles cured im a sound and health child. S. S. S., also cured a sore of another S. of my children. of my children. R. J. McKINNEY, S.

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